

PUBLISHED DAILY IN JANEVILLE, WIS., AND VILLE, WIS.

BY THOMSON & ROBERTS

20 COPIES OF THE DAILY GAZETTE ARE AS FOLLOWS, CASH
THE CITY, BY CASH, AND CREDIT, \$2.00
ONE YEAR, \$2.00
TWO YEARS, \$4.00
THREE YEARS, \$6.00
A. THOMSON.
W. G. ROBERTS

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

The Elections To-Day.

By the time this paragraph meets the eye of the reader, the verdict of the people of the great States of Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania, will have been rendered either for or against the Union. We hope and believe that each one of them has given an emphatic vote against traitors and treason. Loyal men will wait in painful anxiety for record of the vote.

State News.

The Wood County Reporter says Grand Rapids is pick'ing up. County buildings and two churches are in process of construction. The river remains about the same as for the past two weeks—vibrating between a rise and fall of three or four inches. The ground is becoming thoroughly saturated; so much so that a brisk rain of a day would make a perceptible difference in its current. It is now safe to let a horse drink without fear of lowering it very much. In the fore part of the season, everybody predicted a scarcity of hay, owing to the raging fires and extreme drought. We are pleased to notice that the predictions of nearly all are not verified. More hay has been cut the past three months than ever before in one season, bringing the price down to five and six dollars per ton. For loggers and lumbermen this is extremely fortunate. Many who were intending to do nothing at log-giving are now preparing for the winter campaign with fair prospects ahead.—The beef packers of Milwaukee have been purchasing cattle in Minnesota to a large extent.

The Andersonville, Ga., prison has been broken up in consequence of the capture of Atlanta. Florence, N. C., has been selected as the main prison for our men in the future, and a majority of those detained in Andersonville have been sent there. But six thousand have been sent to and are now confined at the race-course in Charleston, S. C., and several thousands have been sent to Savannah and Augusta. Florence is described as a station on the Weldon and Southern Railroad, in the midst of pine barrens and swamps, and as more unhealthy than Andersonville. It is bordered by a country thinly populated and little adapted to agricultural uses. All the Union officers held by the South are confined at Charleston.

TAX PAYERS, TAKE NOTICE.—The Democratic party complain of the administration account of the taxes now imposed upon the people, to meet the necessary expenses of the war and maintain the national honor and credit; but had they the power, not only would they continue the present necessary taxation, but increase it three-fold by assuming the war debt of the so-called Confederate States. Hear the Buffalo Courier in its editorial of Aug. 18, 1864: "We vote for the Union AND THE PAYMENT OF THE WAR DEBT OF BOTH THE SOUTH AND THE NORTH."

In other words you must be taxed to pay the debt incurred by the rebels, to buy powder and bullets to kill your brothers and friends.

The Milwaukee News is in an agony of fear lest somebody beside the "democratic" party should go into the miscegenous business. For many years it has looked with mild complacency on the bleaching out of the African race under the manipulation of the "democratic" south, and to our knowledge was never scared by the ghost of miscegenation while such an order of things was in progress. We think its copperhead yoke-folks, the *See Note* must have been putting a flea in the editor's ear.

The French in Mexico have been compelled to evacuate several places which they had occupied, especially in the State of Oaxaca. The railroad from Vera Cruz to Mexico is to pass into English hands, and to be finished in four years. A road from the interior to Tampico has also been ordered to be constructed. The insurgents of Santo Domingo are reported to be willing to submit to the Spanish rule.

The United States now consists of not less than 337 vessels of all classes, and of 50,000 to 60,000 officers and men. Ships of large tonnage, now in course of construction, will largely increase the number both of vessels and men, so that, in a very short time, the naval service, at a moderate estimate, will require 65,000 sailors, or nearly nine times as many as at the commencement of the war.

The receipts of tobacco at St. Louis since January 1 are 36,000 hogsheads, which is expected to be increased to 40,000 before the year closes. That will be double the amount of any previous year.

At Richmond a Mr. Ingram is called "the public benefactor butcher," for selling beef at \$3.50 per pound, while other butchers ask \$4. Chickens are \$10 per pair.

The Britishers are very much pleased at the way cotton is coming in from India and Egypt. They think they can get along without our cotton.

There is great distress among some of the Californians on account of the drought and failure of the crops, and many people are starving.

At Columbus, Ohio, lately a mob got up with a balloon and destroyed his balloon worth \$6,000.

Total number of emigrants arrived at New York this year up to the 21st, 146, 825.

Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 8.

JANESVILLE, WIS., TUESDAY, OCT. 11, 1864.

NUMBER 191.

LOCAL MATTERS.

RAILROAD DIRECTORY.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Chicago & Northwestern.

OCTOBER 11, 1864.

Day Express.....2:10 P.M. Night Express.....4:30 P.M.

Madison pass'g. ar.....8:05 P.M. Night Express.....12:30 A.M.

Nights passenger.....2:00 A.M.

Mil. & Prairie du Chien.

Arrive.....Depart.

From Milwaukee 4:10 P.M. For P. du C.....1:10 A.M.

2:55 A.M. " " 1:30 P.M.

" " " " Milwaukee 1:30 P.M.

Mil. & P. du C. west.....4:10 P.M. 1:30 P.M. 1:00 P.M.

Mil. & P. du C. east.....11:30 P.M. 4:20 P.M.

Milwaukee 5:00 P.M. 7:30 A.M. 8:00 A.M.

Oversland mail from Milwaukee arrives Mondays,

Wednesday and Fridays by 9 A.M. Depart Tuesdays

and Thursdays at 1 A.M.

Oversland mail to Calumetville arrives Tuesdays and

Fridays at 11:30 A.M. Departs Tuesdays and Fridays at 1:00 P.M.

Overland mail to Emerald Grove arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Office hours from 7:30 A.M. to 8 P.M. Sundays from 9:00 A.M. to 10:00 A.M.

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SEARCHED, DATED, IN LAPPS'S STORE, JANEVILLE, WIS.
BY THOMPSON & ROBERTS
No. 100.
100
IN ADVANCE.
BY MAIL, 100.
MAIL ONE YEAR, 100.
SIX MONTHS, 80.
THREE MONTHS, 60.
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NUMBER 191.

LOCAL MATTERS.

RAILROAD DIRECTORY.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN.

CHICAGO, 10 A. M.—Arrive 12:30 P. M.

Milwaukee, 12:30 P. M.—Arrive 1:30 P. M.

Madison, 1:30 P. M.—Arrive 2:30 P. M.

Wausau, 2:30 P. M.—Arrive 3:30 P. M.

Night passenger, 2:30 A. M.

MILWAUKEE, 12:30 P. M.—Arrive 1:30 P. M.

Milwaukee, 1:30 P. M.—Arrive 2:30 P. M.

Milwaukee, 2:30 P. M.—Arrive 3:30 P. M.

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President,

ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORS AT LARGE,

W. W. FIELD, H. L. BLOOD,

DISTRICT ELECTORS

1st—C. H. NORTHUP,
2nd—JONATHAN BOWMAN,
3rd—ALLEN WORDEN,
4th—HENRY J. TURNER,
5th—HENRY F. BELITZ,
6th—A. S. MCDOILL.

FOR CONGRESS,

and District—C. SLOAN.

FOR SENATOR,

1st Dist.—WM. A. LAWRENCE,

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY,

1st Dist.—ANDREW JOHNSON,

2nd Dist.—E. P. KING,

3rd Dist.—SOLOMON C. CAPT.,

4th Dist.—JOHN B. GASSODAY,

5th Dist.—DANIEL HOWE.

Union Republican County Nominations,

For Sheriff—THOMAS HARRIS.

“Register of Deeds”—C. C. KEELER.

County Treasurer—SAMUEL HOLDREDGE, JR.

Clerk of the Board of Supervisors—S. L. JAMES.

Clark of the Circuit Court—LEVI AYDEN.

District Attorney—JOHN R. BENNETT.

County Surveyor—S. C. BURNHAM.

Coroner—S. C. BURNHAM.

Corporation—THOMAS HARRIS.

Tuesday, October 11, 1864.

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OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

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DISTRICT ELECTORS.

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2nd-JONATHAN BOWMAN,

3rd-ALLEN WOODEN,

4th-HENRY S. TURNER,

5th-HENRY F. BELITZ,

6th-A. S. M'DILL.

FOR CONGRESS.

2nd District-J. C. SLOAN.

FOR SENATOR,

1st Dist.-WM. A. LAWRENCE.

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

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4th Dist.-E. P. KING,

2nd Dist.-SOLOMON C. CARR,

3rd Dist.-JOHN B. CASSADAY,

6th District-DANIEL HOWE.

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County Treasurer-SALMON DODDRODE,

Clerk of the Board of Supervisors-S. J. JAMES,

Clerk of the Circuit Court-LEVI TAYLOR,

District Attorney-JOHN R. BENNETT,

County Surveyor-S. D. LOCH,

Coroner-S. C. BURNHAM.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

Otro, Winnebago Co., Oct. 7, 1864.

Messrs. Editors:—Being somewhat in the habit of "going to and fro in the earth" and walking "up and down in it," it may be supposed that I enjoy tolerable opportunities for taking observations of men and things. But I do not wish to have it understood, from the above quotation, that I "go about seeking whom I may" in my mission is somewhat different from this. One thing, however, the reader may understand; and that is, that I make what upon opportunities wherever I find them. I will speak a word in behalf of my country and against its enemies, wherever an opportunity presents itself.

Otro is a pleasant little town, of probably from 1,200 to 1,500 inhabitants. It is situated on the Fox River, some 15 miles west of the city of Oshkosh. It is in my design, however, to make a letter concerning the city of Otro, for it would not be a very large subject for a letter. Nor do I design at present to make any extended remarks upon the country and numerous towns, hereabouts. Suffice it to say that the intelligent and observant tourist will find much to interest him and attract his attention, even a hundred miles and farther north of the flourishing city of Oshkosh. The London *Daily News* says:"Those who in this country wish well to the cause of the United States government are not under some *a priori* necessity of thinking well of all that is done in its name. They have no hatred to the seceded states, no indiscriminating approval for what takes place at the North. Their sympathy has been given to Mr. Lincoln's government and to the people of the free states in so far as their policy has been directed to the regeneration of the republic. They knew from the first the difficulties to be encountered, they knew how deeply the spirit of compromise with slavery had entered into the heart of the northern people. The fiction of a North, merging all differences and distinctions, in a sudden burst of slavery never entered any English mind except as an invention to be contrasted to the disadvantage of the republic by those who wished to compete, if they succeeded in their schemes, with the new labor. At all events, we are still to be sectioned a section as regards the cotton States, which has no trade with the other section. We are still to have sectional quarrels. There are still to be charges and counter-charges, aggressions and counter-aggressions. We have not yet conquered a peace."

"We have now two sections to plague us. On the frontier we have to guard against the North. On the South we have to meet the extreme views of the Gulf States. After a while, perhaps, Virginia would have lost her slaves, and she, with Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri, would be in the anti-slavery section in the Southern Republic."

If any one can find a remedy in a Southern Confederacy, we see with a different eye.

"What the rebellion should do is this:

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"The Gazette of Finance quotes the following passage from a letter addressed by Garibaldi to the Hotel Club at Cansoni, Italy:—"Practically with the rifle, the rifle only constitutes the justice of modern civilization, and when handled by stout men like yours, it gives them the right to have no masters but themselves."

"ALL IN A NET SHELL."—A vote for McClellan will be, first and foremost, a vote for slavery at a time when this crime has plunged the country into the sorrows and waste of war.

"It will be a vote for the rebellion at a moment when the rebellion is about to fall.

"It will be a vote for disunion at a moment when the Union is about to be restored.

"But disunion, when once started, cannot be stopped, so that a vote for McClellan will be a vote to break this Union in pieces, and to set each state apportioning its wealth.

"It will be a vote for slavery, and it will be a vote for the rebellion at a moment when the rebellion is about to fall.

"It will be a vote for anarchy and chaos at home.

"It will be a vote for national degradation abroad.

"It will be a vote against civilization itself.

"It will be a vote for the kingdom of Satan on earth.

"THE VAST IMPORTANCE OF A VAST MARCH.—We consider the re-election of President Lincoln to be as certain as any future event can be. But there are other objects beyond that in this Presidential canvass. The bare re-election, though it would suffice to renew Mr. Lincoln with his complete constitutional power, would yet secure but a portion of the political benefit that should come from this appeal to the people, and indeed, might add to one danger. To be fully efficacious—so may say, in fact, to be fully safe—this re-election must be made by a heavy majority, both of the people and of the States. In this respect it differs essentially from all the Presidential elections which have preceded it.—*New York Times.*

"Wisconsin ought to have a clean slate in the next Congress. The gallant Paine, the two Sloans, Cobb, Sawyer, of Oshkosh, and McAdoo would nobly represent the Badger State, and vindicate the Union, in the House of Representatives at Washington. Let us determine to elect them all, and we can do it. For Abe and Andy.

Yours truly, OBSERVER.

"Hot Mutton-Pie" Democracy.

George Sumner of Boston illustrated in speech at Roxbury, Mass., his day country, by this little parable:—

"One free February morning a no-good hawked mutton pies in a basket round Faneuil Hall Square, rearing out 'Hot mutton pies! Hot mutton pies!' A mutton-bought and sold-to-be-one, but mutton-frozen so solid at the carbuncle, what do you call them hot? for you knock-and-blue-syrup, yelled the teamster to the shivering plienian."

"Well, you fool, if it didn't take ten minutes to freeze them in that old basket? Why call them 'hot' now?" "Why, God bless you, dat's name ob 'em—name ob 'em?" If I didn't holler the right name, nobody wouldn't catch 'em? You want me to holler 'frozen pies,' I suppose? No, Sir! You can't fool me dat way."

"Thus it is with the democratic party. They received from Jefferson and Jackson, as a free gift, their principles. Those gifts they merely put up for sale and hawk round in the deadly market of slavery to freeze up their shabby old party basket. They roar out: 'Democratic principles! Democratic principles!' for sale being understood. And when you pay the price of your vote for them, you find slavery valuing your fingers, paralyzing your tongue, contracting your heart and turning your stomach. Ask the swindlers why they call such stuff democracy, and they tell you blandly, that Mr. Jefferson gave them the original article—that they have the power to make your arrangements to have your barn yards lit up at night with the fires of the revolution! Set your books at the head of the bed, for at any moment the same fire may be spattering and crackling on the roof of your dwelling house."

Glistening bayonets on the south bank of the Potomac in front, burning straw ricks and burning houses behind you, something worse than that, perhaps, in the shape of death, produced by invisible and unconfrontable enemies—the State, deprived of its labor—those laborers escaping by hundreds, or sold at half their value in the South, their fields unplowed, your public works ruined—land depressed to the lowest figure, State stocks, insurance stocks, bank stocks, railroad stocks, hawked at a mere song—these would be the immediate effects of the "fire" and sword," which Governor Wise proposes in his speech at Norfolk.

A peaceful dissolution of the Union is sometimes suggested.

Let us allow that the result could be effected peacefully.

The next thing we should want would be a standing army. The John Brown affair cost us three hundred thousand dollars. Make the calculation.

You would maintain a line of posts all along your frontier.

You would also want a navy, though Norfolk only produces fishing-smacks, except the vessels built there by order of the Government.

You would pay a Southern President, and all the ordinary Government officials.

You would have to pay for an independent Senate and House of Representatives, and for a new Judiciary, etc.

Perhaps you think all this would be easily managed. They tell you, you are rich.

We tell you, that no purely agricultural people ever was rich. The wealth of Oklahome near St. Petersburg, were blown up; at Riga two fires occurred one after the other, the same at Tunie, where the four quarters of the town were entirely destroyed. At Crenshaw six hundred houses were burnt and Tulsa is now only a heap of ruins. During the same space of time four confederates took place of St. Petersburg, six at Simbork, a town which, as well as Yaroslav, is now in ruins, and one at Serpukhoff, where seventeen houses were consumed. Previously to April two imperial cannon-fouriers were laid waste in the same manner. The Moscow *Gazette* apprechates fresh disasters of the same kind, and calls on the Russian government to adopt prompt and rigorous measures.

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REMARKABLE ARTICLE.

The Fire and Blood of Revolution.

We commend the careful consideration of the following to every reader. It was published under the above title in the *Charlottesville (Virginia) Daily*, in April, 1861, before Virginia had passed her ordinance of secession. In the light of present events the writer's views seem almost prophetic.

THE FIRE AND BLOOD OF REVOLUTION.

That is the one. They propose to give you a taste of Mr. Yancey's medicines which is nothing to marking time, and walking seat by two o'clock in the night under a drizzling rain. Shucking corn is but compared to a charge of bayonets.

You will also make your arrangements to have your barn yards lit up at night with the fires of the revolution! Set your books at the head of the bed, for at any moment the same fire may be spattering and crackling on the roof of your dwelling house.

Glistening bayonets on the south bank of the Potomac in front, burning straw ricks and burning houses behind you,

something worse than that, perhaps, in the shape of death, produced by invisible and unconfrontable enemies—the State, deprived of its labor—those laborers escaping by hundreds, or sold at half their value in the South, their fields unplowed,

your public works ruined—land depressed to the lowest figure, State stocks,

insurance stocks, bank stocks, railroad stocks, hawked at a mere song—these would be the immediate effects of the "fire" and sword," which Governor Wise proposes in his speech at Norfolk.

A Strong Argument of a Valuable Popular Medicine.

DR. BOOTH'S GENERAL WESTERN DISEASE.

Dr. D. C. Strickland and Co. furnish

strong and reliable medicine

for the cure of

the following diseases:

SCARLET FEVER.

CHILBLAINS.

SCARLET FEVER.

SC

COMMERCIAL.

ADVERTISED FOR THE JANESVILLE CALLER, BY DEMPY & GRIFFIN,
TEA AND PRODUCT DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, Oct. 11, 1864.

We make up prices as follows:
WHEAT—White Winter, 1, 1/4 lb. 90 good to choice
measuring 140 lb. 50¢; shipping 120 lb. 40¢.
FLOUR—Syrup, at retail, \$1.00 per 100 lbs.
RICE—Quintal \$3.00 per 100 lbs.
BARLEY—Prime, same as above \$1.00 per 100 lbs.;
common to 100 lb. 12¢.
CORN—Oil shelled, per 100 lbs. 25¢; now our
crop is 50 lbs.
OATS—Moderately active at 10¢.
GRANS—Fare to grain, wheat, 1, 1/4 lb. 90
POTATOES—Quantity to 100 lb. 6¢.
TIMOTHY SEEDS—Per lb. 10¢.
FLAX SEED—Per lb. 25¢.
BUTTER—At 25¢ per lb. for a choice roll.
EGGS—Same as above 12¢.
HIDES—Oven 1/2 lb. 8¢; dry 1/2 lb. 10¢.
SHIP PELTS—Range from 75¢ to \$2.00 each.
WOOL—Range at \$0.25 to \$0.50 for unwashed.

NEW YORK MARKET.

[By Telegraph.] New York, Oct. 11.

FLOUR—100s better, 80¢ to 85¢ for extra size.

WHEAT—100s better, 1, 1/4 lb. 85¢ for Chicago ships.

1, 1/4 lb. Milwaukee, 1, 1/4 lb. 85¢ Western red.

COH—100s better, 1, 1/4 lb. 15¢ for western.

OATS—12¢.

PORK—Decidedly firmer.

SOUD—12¢ to 13¢.

JANESVILLE MARKET.

[By Telegraph.] Janesville, Oct. 11.

FLOUR—Flour, extra fine, 7.00¢; superior 8.00¢.

WHEAT—100s, active but not high, No. 1 1/2 lb.

1, 1/4 lb. 14¢.

OATS—100s, same as above 12¢.

CORN—120s, 14¢.

SOUD—Buying at 13¢ to 14¢.

Railroads.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.

Beloit and Janesville Branch.

On and after May 15th, 1864, trains will leave and arrive as follows, Sundays excepted:

Day Express leaves Oregon for Chicago, 12:30 p.m.;

Arrives at Oregon 1:30 p.m.; departs 1:45 p.m.

Day Express arrives at Oregon 4:30 p.m.; departs 4:45 p.m.

Arrives at Beloit 5:15 p.m.; departs 5:30 p.m.

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